

INSTRUCTIONS

For

Young Gentlemen :

OR,

The Instructions of

Cardinal **SERMONE TTO**

Enrico Caetani

To his Cousin

PETRO CAETANO,

At his first going into

Flanders to the Duke

of **PARMA**, to serve

PHILIP King

of *Spain*.

PUTRO

LONDON,

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of *Oxen*. 1650.

INSTRUCTIONS

For

George Grenville

OF

the collection of

the duties of

the

Customs

At his Majesty's

Command

By

John P. King

of the

LONDON

Printed by A. Millar, in Strand

MDCCCLXXIV



The Printer to the
Reader.

Good Reader, I
haue Printed this
little volume vpon
the advice and per-
swasion of some of e-
minent worth, and
much

much experience. As
well to spare the la-
bour and trouble of
writing out Copies,
as also to prevent al-
terations and errours
which are vsually con-
tracted, and multi-
plied by often trans-
cribing; as water wee
see the farther it
runns,

runns, and the more
remote from the foun-
taine, the more im-
pure. Yet I dare not
affirme, it is now pre-
sented to the world
without all blemish
or imperfection: for
I am told it is some-
where a little suspe-
cted, not to be so fully
and

and exactly rendred;
which if it shall ap-
peare, I confidently
promise all defects
and deformities, (if
it come to a second
impression,) shall bee
taken away. For the
matter it selfe, the
only complaint is,
that it is so short,
which

which I suppose may
be somewhat suppli-
ed by reading it of-
ten; nec satis est
legisse semel.

POST-SCRIPT

Most of those places suspected are
mended in the Errata.

THE JOURNAL OF
JAMES M. SMITH
OF THE
MICHIGAN TERRITORY
FROM
JANUARY 1820
TO
JANUARY 1821
BY
JAMES M. SMITH
OF THE
MICHIGAN TERRITORY
PUBLISHED BY
JAMES M. SMITH
OF THE
MICHIGAN TERRITORY
1821



I
THE
INSTRVCTIONS
of *Cardinall Sermonetta*
to his *Confin* **Petro Caetano**
at his going to serue the
Duke of Parma.

MOST no-
ble Lord,
your Lord-
ship shall
follow on your voy-
age with such Orders
A and

and Advertisements as
you haue already, and
you shall write from
every place as hither
to you haue done, to
the end that by every
Poste that commeth
to Rome, it may bee
knowne where you
arriue from place to
place; if betweene the
day of your Lordships
Arrivall at the Campe,
or wheresoeuer the
Prince

Prince is, and the dispatch of the next messenger for the parts of Italy, you can be more then once in the Company of the Paymaster of the Armie, you shall endeavour to learne the state of this Warre, and what is done, and what is meant to be done for the Kings service.

For by these meanes

A 2

in

in your first Letters
you may giue some
Advertisemēts of mat-
ters that passe in that
Province, you shall be
a great Comfort to
these most Honou-
rable Lords, and your
Allegiance shall breed
great Honour to your
selfe. Howbeit your
Lordship must beware
that you write not a-
ny thinge which in
case

case your Letters
should miscarry, might
hurt either you, or any
other. And in this
manner I pray you
proceed, vntill such
time as some Cipher
be appointed between
vs.

Let it not greiue your
Lordship to write: for
it will profit your selfe,
and serue and satisfie
their turnes, whom it

A 3 doth

doth concerne: Note
breifly in a leafe of Pa-
per fuch things as you
fhall learne, or come
into your minde to
write, or make a re-
membrance of them;
when you write, fet
that leafe before you,
and when you haue
written your Letters,
deface your note.

Make alfo a **Liste** of
their names, to whom
you

you write from time
to time : For so you
shall not incurre the
want of memory. In
your Letters , which
are to be shewed vnto
others, insert no mat-
ter , or advise, or any
other thinge that may
not be shewed : Your
Letters that containe
diverse matters, write
distinctly in severall
branches or heads, and
doe

doe not make your writing a continued draught. Keepe Copies of such Letters as seeme to be of importance: Keepe your Letters by you when they are written, and neuer close them, till the Poste hath his dispatch: for so you shall not be cloyed with too much matter; and besides, you may adde
if

if need be.

If you write many Letters to one man, which are to be read in order, marke them in the Endorsment thus 1^a, 2^a, 3^a, &c: and so let them be tied vp orderly in the packet.

Your Lordship must Answer Letters and satisfie every man; except no person, al-
As though

though he be a man of
no accompt.

Reade and reade a-
gainethe Letters more
then once which you
shall receiue ; marke
the words and such
things as are to be no-
ted in them; Lay them
before you when you
Answer them; Reade
them over againe and
trust not your memo-
ry.

Keep

Keep Letters of importance, for at some time or other they may serue either for justification, or for a warning; Burne those that cannot bee kept without danger.

There shall be sent to your Lordship a Cypher with the declarations thereof, and the points to be obserued therein; to the end you may

may write euer with securitie.

Get the familiaritie and good will of the *Post-master* by making much of him, & some times presenting him with somewhat: for you shall haue great vse of him & particularly you shall bee partaker of diuers Advertisements that come from many Countries, and shall be
one

one of the first that
shall knowe them; He
will giue you intelli-
gence daily when there
is any dispatch; His
Packets will carry cre-
dit, and so your Let-
ters shall haue safe
and speedy delivery.

Your Father at your
Lordships going into
Flanders, did write to
the Kings Majestie,
and his Letter was to
this

this effect; That now it is thirteene yeares agoe, since he dedicated his service to his Majestie with a purpose to purchase of him the name and desert of a Servant, for that till then he could not serue him but only in very small matters. That every day he did feele more and more the sting of devotion
and

and dutie. That to supplie the defect of fitt occasions, he did send *Peter* his eldest Sonne into Flanders, to the end, hee should serue his Majestie in the warre vnder the Order, and Obedience of the Prince, the gouernour of those Provinces. That aboue all things hee desireth to his goodwill, and his
Sonnnes

Sonnes, there want no occasion to Fortune; Beseeching his Majestie to Vouchsafe the admittance of this his resolution, which though it neuer availe any other, yet it shall at the least make manifest, that in the services of his Majestic, he hath pawned the person of his Sonne as a gage of his Faith. To
this

this effect your Lord-
ship shall speake and
write to the Kings offi-
cers, to the end that
both with his Maje-
stie and them, there
may be a Correspon-
dence of speech and
writing, and so they
may bee perswaded,
that you are gone thi-
ther to serue and de-
serue.

The Prince (as your
Lord.

Lordship knowes) is
his Catholique Maje-
sties Licutennant in
the Lowe Countries
and Commandeth the
Kings forces, and hath
Soveraigne Authority
in all things; and there-
fore it is to be presup-
posed that if you will
serue the King, you
must serue the Prince,
and that serving his
excellency you serue
his

his Majestie.

And for as much as
to serue , and not satisfie
is a kind of not serving;
your Lordship must
resolue with your selfe ,
so to doe, that the Prince
may be serued by you to
his satisfaction; and think
with your selfe that he
will then be satisfied
with your service,
when you shall serue
him

him well, and well you cannot serue him, vnlesse you make your selfe actiue & of good capacitie: In this point therefore it is necessarie for you to bestowe all your travell and industrie, and to learne that which you doe not yet knowe; which in my Opinion is of two sorts: One belonging to the exercise of warre,

warre; the other to the honour, and particular manners of his Excellencie.

For it is not enough for a Captaine to know the Arte of warfare, but it behooveth him also to know how to vse it according to the Honour and pleasure, and proper manner of his Generall.

This being presupposed,

posed, your Lordship
shall seeke to haue full
information of the
Province of Flanders,
and to learne vpon
whom it boundeth,
of what Compasse it
is, on what side it may
be avoyded or not, in-
to how many parts it
is divided, by what
name or Title every
part of it is called; what
Sea, what Haven, what
Moun-

Mountaines, what Rivers, what Lakes, what Marishes it hath, and such other places of marke or note. The things likewise where. with it aboundeth, what it wanteth, to whom it yeeldeth any thinge, and of whom it receiueth any thinge, (I meane of such things as the Countrie breedeth or breedeth not,

not, as Cattle, Fruits of
the earth, and mines,
and moreover their
Trades, & Labourers;
Also their Citties, and
Especially their prin-
cipalls; how bigg they
be, how well built, how
stronge, how popu-
lous, how rich, their
noble Families, and
their wealth; their Ad-
herents; in what repu-
tation and credit, and
how

how affected one to-
wards another, the na-
tures and conditions
of the men; to what
they are most apt, and
to what they are vn-
apt; and to what things
they applie themselves
most and least; their
Religion, their Iudge-
ments, their Customes
and the manner of
their government. The
Kings revenue in what

B

it

it consisteth; whether it may be augmented or no, and how, and how much;

To the knowledge of these things your Lordship must Adde the Originall & cause of this Warre, the true causes, the pretended causes of it, the principall causes and the secundary, how *Flanders* was governed by the Duke

Duke D'alua, how by
the great Comman-
der of *Castile*, how by
Don John of *Austria*,
and how it is now go-
verned by this Prince;
The diversities and the
likenesse of their go-
vernments, their errors
which they haue com-
mitted, which are a-
mended and which
not; and how they were
amended; the profita-

ble provisions & consultations that haue bin put in execution, or not, with their good, or euill successe; The forces of the Rebels, the aide and reliefe which they haue, how sound, how durable it is; The expenses that runne vpon the King, and the Warre, whether it may be finished or not; if it may, why it
is

is delayed ; if not, what
they expect, and what
it is they feare;

Your Lordship must
use all diligence to
know the situation of
the Fortresses, that are
of greatest name and
importance, in all the
Prouince ; whether
they be held by the
King, or by his Re-
bells ; vnderstanding
B ; the

the wants of euery one of them, how they may be woone and kept, what number of Souldiers is necessary for offence & defence; what Artillery, what Munition, what Victuals, what Succors, & what impediments, and such other things besides, that may be Learned by men of practice & experience.

These

These obseruations
are to be noted either
vnder your designe-
ment, or vnder the Si-
tuation of the fortref-
ses, or else in some o-
ther conuenient leaues.

Euery art or profe-
ssion that a man lear-
neth, is nothing else but
a collection of Lessons
and rules, seruing to
some Certaine end,
which are found out
and

and drawne forth of
practise and discourse;
And therefore if your
Lordship will learne
the Art of warfare, you
must learne it of them
that haue it, and marke
how they put it in exe-
cution, noting their
Precepts and obser-
uing their Actions;

It shall be good for
your Lordship at all
times to be talking of
it,

it, and yet not with e-
uery body, but onely
with such as are cun-
ing and expert, endea-
uoring your selfe to be
capable and resolued
in such things as they
shall tell you, and in
such other things as
you shall heare of day-
ly in your ordinary dis-
courses which shall
happen: For it is very
likely that you shall of-

B 5 tentimes

tentimes heare such matters; but it will not be any profit to you to heare and conceiue them; if when you haue heard and conceiued them, you should not dispose them in some order and make a remembrance of them.

And therefore, I would greatly Com-
mend your Lordship,
if you would herein
vse

vse your pen, and write
the Cases & rules which
you shall haue heard;
And so by little and lit-
tle you shall make your
selfe a rich Treasure-
house of Military pro-
positions;

The manner that I
would obserue herein,
should be to haue my
leaues and euery one
of them noted with a
word, signifying either

a person, or an instrument or an Action, or some other thing concerning warre; Vnder which word as vnder a generall terme, or head, I would write all the Maximes, the Sayings, the Opinions, the Iudgments, and Conceits, that I should learne belonging to such things, Actions, Instruments, Persons.

As

As for Example. If I should vnderstand that the Pike should be Sixteene foote long, and that it was inuented to keepe out horses, I would referre this saying to the lease that is noted with the word, Pike. And if I should heare that in fight the *Arquibuser* after he hath discharg-
ed his peece, must giue
place

place to the souldier that standeth next behinde him, and so retire himselfe to the taile of that rowe, I would place this saying in the lease that is noted with the word *Arquibuser*. The like I would doe generally in all other matters that I should happen to heare, appertaining to a Captaine, a Searjant, a Stand

Standerd-bearer, a Generall of the Armie; & others; also to Artillerie, to *Arquibusers*; to Pikes, and other weapons of defence and offence.

Likewise for victualls, for Munition, for Bagage, and such like; for Lodging, for marching, for fighting, and other actions of warrefare; and also
for

for the seige of a city;
for the releiuing of it,
for Trenching, for Vn-
dermining, for Batte-
rie, and such other
workes: To which
heads and generall
Termes, many others
may be added;

Notwithstanding
all this it will not be
sufficient to learne and
write, and make a re-
membrance of these
things,

things, vnlesse your Lordship take a delight also to see them put in practice, and to exercise your selfe in them.

And therefore you may not omit to be at euerie muster, and at euerie Action, and you must endeavour your selfe to be alwaies one of the first at them, that you may see the beginning, the middle,

dle, and the end of all:
itill demanding a rea-
son of all that you shall
see done; and why it is
rather thus done then
otherwise, and whe-
ther it be alwaies so
done or not, together
with the differences of
places, and times:

You shall also en-
deauour your selfe to
yeeld your aide and
helpe to the Officers,
so

so that you haue leaue
so to doe, in matters
that doe not slacken, or
hinder the Action of
the Officers, or engen-
der a confusion or
disorder; but aboue all,
that you doe not trou-
ble the mindes of the
said Officers, and that
you haue the good will
and leaue of the Prince
to doe what you doe.

I did put your Lord-
ship

ship in minde here at Rome to keep a Dia-
rie. I doe now againe
put you in minde of it;
for your owne bene-
fit: you may make a
booke to write such
things in, as happen
from day to day;
wherein you shall
write not only the
Successes, but also the
manner and causes of
them ; For (as you
know

know) euery Action
hath its originall vpon
some aduice, and he
that puttech in execu-
tion, keepeth or at least
ought to keepe with-
in certaine bounds.

And thus may your
Lordship by all this
your paines and tra-
uailes with speede ob-
taine the Habilitie &
Vallour, which yet you
want.

Touch-

Touching the manner how you are to serue the Prince, in matters of warre, I can say no more vnto you, but that you must endeavour to learne it, and vse all the diligence you can to learne it of those that have notice thereof, and so put it in execution.

Your Lordship
must

must not only serue
the Prince well in
those things that con-
cerne the Kings ser-
uice, but in your pro-
ceedings with him
you must please him,
and applie your selfe to
the humour and fashi-
on of his Excellency;
thereby to get his loue
and fauour. The re-
port is, that the Prince
standeth vpon termes
and

& keepeth a great Ma-
iestie, so that it is like-
ly (as some thinke) that
he will vse with your
Lordship termes of
great grauitie; But be-
cause I am of a contra-
ry opinion from them,
I must tell you that in
this your beginninge,
the Prince will either
make much of you,
and talke familiarlie
with you, and so fa-
uour

uour you, and bestow
some charge vpon
you, or he will doe
cleane contrarie, or else
he will keepe meane
betweene both.

In the first case I
must put your Lord-
ship in minde, that in
all your Actions you
constantly obserue one
perpetual cause of obe-
dience, and reuerence,
and the more you shall

C be

be honoured, and fa-
uoured by the Prince,
so much the more
must you shew your
selfe reuerent and mo-
dest towards him; not
fore-slowing in any
sort throughly to per-
forme your dutie; nor
in any case taking to
your selfe too much li-
bertie, or license by it.

In the second case
your Lordship must
not

not take any offence,
neither yet distrust
him, nor disdain him;
Serue him as you
ought to doe, and in
your seruice shew your
good will and con-
stancie, and be not dis-
maied at any accident,
that may peraduen-
ture breede your dis-
like. Consider with
your selfe, that the
Haughtinesse of the
C2 Prince

Prince, is either in him by nature, and so it is the more excusable, or else it proceedeth from his owne will, his Excellenciethinking with himselfe that it is necessarie for him so to doe, both in respect of the qualitie of his businesse, and of the Government which hee hath; and also because he sustaineth the Authority

thoritie and person of
the King there in Flan-
ders : from whom we
may well say also, that
he hath receiued order
and commandment so
to doe : these two ad-
vertisements may de-
clare to your Lordship
what course you
should keepe in the
third case.

The Prince is Cou-
ragious, and some

C 3 thinke,

thinke, that he is more
venturous then is re-
quisite for a person,
that hath vpon him
such a charge as he
hath; Considering that
the Kings reputation
leaneth vpon him, and
the safetie also of so
much as his Maiestie
possesseth in Flanders;
And therefore he was
reprooued by the
King, when he was
wounded

wounded at *Tornay*,
for that (Like a Pri-
uate Souldier) Hee
would venture him-
selfe to winne the ditch
of the fortresse, with
such danger as every
man knoweth. In this
respect the Prince lo-
veth resolute men, re-
gardeth them much,
and maketh great ac-
compt of them;

His Excellencie plai-

C 4 eth

eth neither at cards nor dice, and it is likely that such as are like him should consequently be the more in his favour.

The Prince loveth one Lady of good qualitie, and taketh great pleasure, that shee should bee Courted & serued by those which esteeme his favour. It will become your Lordship

Lordship also to doe
your best to that end,
lest otherwise you dis-
please the Prince; And
for the same respect
you must likewise ab-
staine from doing too
much, and alwayes re-
member that a woman
is a fraile Creature & a
very dangerous thing.

Other matters that
touch the minde and
honours of the Prince,

C s you

you must learne of those that vse his companie, wherein your Lordship must imploy your diligence. And although it shall bee your office and dutie to serue and attend the Person of a Prince, yet you must vnderstand, that too much continuance in so doing, will hurt, and engender a loathing; for it maketh

maketh the superiour to
be a servant as it were,
& breedeth him much
hinderance and incon-
venience. And there-
fore informe your selfe
well, how the Prince
disposeth of his time,
at what houre he is bu-
sie, when he would be
alone, and when he
desireth Companie to
passe away the time,
and with whom; to
the

the end, that while you studie to please him, you doe not importune him, or molest him;

In the presence of the Prince speake but little, and speake onelie what you know, and that vpon good occasion. Premeditate before hand, what you meane to speake to his Excellencie. And doe
it

it resolutelie, and in
good order.

To such discourse
as shall passe in the pre-
sence of the Prince,
or when his Excellen-
cy doth discourse him-
selfe, shew your selfe
to bee very attentive,
otherwise it will bee
thought that you re-
gard neither who spea-
keth nor what he spea-
keth.

Shew

Shew your selfe also
capable of such things
as are discoursed vpon,
that thereby you may
breed a good opinion
of your sharpnesse and
witt. Likewise giue
some token of your o-
pinion and affection
touching that which
you shall heare, to the
end that it may bee
seene, that you either
like, or dislike that
which

which in truth is to
be liked, or disliked.

In all these shewes,
you must bee farre
from all shadowe of
Cunning, but doe it in
silence.

In the presence of
the Prince doe not
shew your selfe Me-
lancholy, nor thought-
full; for sadnesse, and
musing offend great
Personages, who doe
attribute

attribute it to the little reuerence that is borne to them, when a man is present in bodie, and absent from them in minde.

Such things as the Prince shall tell you, keepe to your selfe, and if you chance to heare them of any other, make you as though they were newes to you, and bee you alwaies

waies the last man that
shall talke of them.

There will not want
some, that either for
their owne priuate in-
terest, or for their
freinds sake will re-
quest your Lordships
intercession for them
to the Prince: I must
here put you in minde,
it will be noe easie
matter for you to
please them herein;
For

For if you obtaine the
grant of his Excellen-
cie, he will keepe a rec-
koning of it; if you
doe not obtaine it, he
will think your Lord-
ship is discontented
with the repulse. And
in truth euery day
to be a requesting for
other men, may breed
a great trouble. And
therefore it shall be-
hooue you in milde
termes

termes to answer those,
for whom you de-
nie to make interce-
ssion, and to vse some
reasonable excuse, that
they may goe from
you with good con-
tentment.

If you doe make in-
tercession for others,
(which by my aduise
you shall take vpon
you but seldome) let
the things which your
Lord-

Lordship shall desire,
be iust and fit for you,
and conuenient for
the time, not vnusuall
to be granted; and if it
be possible, let them be
agrecable to the Ser-
uice of his Maiestie,
and the honour of the
Prince.

The Persons for
whom you shall make
suite, let them not be o-
dious, nor of ill name.

Before

Before you resolute
with your selfe to in-
treate any grace or fa-
uour for other men,
first see, and learne
throughlie, whether
the Person that desi-
reth your Mediation,
hath any competitour
or no; and who it is;
And if his competitour
be supported either
by any great person, or
by some seruant that is
fauoured

fauoured of the King,
or of his Excellencie;

In case your Lord
ship obtaine his suite,
you must shew that
you make great ac-
compt of it; but in case
you doe not obtaine,
yet you must shew
your selfe to be con-
tented, and make the
Prince beleue also,
that it is so.

If the Prince shall
commit

commit any seruice to
your Lordship, take
your comission plaine
& distinct; reade it and
read it againe to his ex-
cellencie, and depart
not from him with a-
ny doubt. If it be long,
or if there bee many,
or if any importance,
take their declarations,
and Interpretations in
writing, and resoluē
with your selfe rather
to

to importune his Excellencie, then to run into any danger of committing any error.

In publique Actions haue no regard of degree, or precedencie, and Venture vpon euerie thing; Accompt euerie place honourable, & euerie Action worthie of you, and putthings in execution in the presence

sence of the Prince, as though it were in the presence of the King himselfe; and in the absence of the Prince, as though it were in the Eye of his Excellencie.

If any man come to complaine himselfe of his greifes to your Lordship, giue him the hearing for once; and make as though you were moued with

D com-

compassion towards him : put him in good comfort and extenuate the Iniurie that he pretendeth, but euer excuse the Prince, and exhort the partie to hold his peace, and be patient; especiallie and aboue all, be very wary in offering or Ministring any Counsell to such Persons ; For such kinde of men doe
not

not vse alwaies to
speake the truth, and
oftentimes are very
full of infirmities, and
commonlie we doe
not knowe who is their
Aduersarie, nor what
they report of vs in se-
cret.

If your Lordship be
aduised to vse but little
Speech in the presence
of the Prince, I doe re-
ply and add that your
D 2 Lord-

Lordship shall obserue
that aduise in the pre-
sence of euerie man;
For silence is aboue
all vertues, and saueth
a man from infinite
errors, But yet I would
wish your Lordship so
to keepe silence that
it may be knowne it
is wisdom for the
most parte you shall
vtter.

In your demaunds
and

and answeres be modest; In all your questions obserue oportunitie, and in your answeres be breife and sensible.

Question with those that know more then your selfe, for so you shall put in execution those aduertisements that serue for your learning.

Tell noe Tales;
D 3 vlc

Vse no discourtes, oppose not your selfe against others; Giue your iudgment or sentence against no man; Speake well of euerie bodie, Especiallie of those which are in fauour with his Excellencie.

Finde fault with no man, vnlesse it be more then necessarie so to doe; Blame the
Action

Action not the Person: Speake Honourable of all Nations, and learne what is proper and peculiar to euerie one, and what euerie one seeketh and desireth.

Giue charge to your seruants that they keep their tongues to themselves; and prattle not too much of any bodie; For oftentimes it
is

is attributed to the
master which is spo-
ken by his familie;

Of the *Pope* and his
fellowes giue good
speeches, shew your
good contentment &
reuerence towards
him. Perswade your
selfe that you shall be
marked and noted in
all things whatsoeuer
you say, or doe; and
doubt not but that

Campes

Campes are full of Spies, and the Prince himselfe hath some towards him for that purpose; and therefore he will accept in good parte that which they shall tell him, as his good and louing seruants. And will encourage them to aduertise him of such matters as are for his Seruice.

D;

Be

Be familiar with
euerie man, but especi-
allie with such as are
of vertue and Vallour;
for they will not only
instruct you, but also
they will breed your
credit : with others
keepe familiaritie: for
so you shall not of-
fend them, nor haue a-
ny enemies;

You shall be ac-
compted wise by
fitting

fitting your selfe to e-
uerie mans humour,
and practising with
the Italians after the I-
talian manner, with
the Spaniards after the
Spanish, and with the
Flemings after the Fle-
mish manner.

You must be ad-
uised that the people
of that Nation are ve-
ry credulous, suspici-
ous, giuen to Nouel-
ties

ties, and vnthankfull
They speake & drink
liberally, & doe hard-
ly bridle the infirmi-
ties of the body, much
lesse the passions of
the minde

Giue courteous en-
tertainment to all but
especially to the Prin-
ces servants; Aboue all,
procure the friendship
of his Favorites, & of
all his servants and offi-
cers

cers both publike, and
private, that are in the
favour and good grace
with his Excellencie;

Disdaine no man
though he be neuer so
base, remembring with
your selfe, that in time
and place one man
may be worth a thou-
sand, especially in oc-
currents of warre;

Giue no eare to such
as report other mens
Actions

actions, and make a profession of it; nor to such as by that meanes seeke to purchase your fauour; Especially if they be reporters of naughty matters, and of such as shall touch great Lords or the person of a Prince; In which case your Lordship must not only be loath to heare them, but also reiect them
and

and cause them to a-
uoid your presence.

To those that shall
conuerse with you,
do not imparte the e-
vill speeches, that other
men shall vtter to you
of them; or at least
conceale the Authors
name, to the end that
through your default
there arise no hatred,
where none is; or if
there be any, that it be
no

no farther enkindled;
and so your Lordship
shall not be noted for
lightnesse.

If any iealous or en-
uious Person seeke to
flaunder or preiudice
your Lordship privily,
know him thoroughly,
and be not deceaued;
Obserue his demea-
nor, & make as though
you did not heed him;
Especially beware you
behaue

behaue your selfe well,
and goe beyond him
in that point; Enter-
taine him with all ho-
nour, be often in his
company, ouercome
him in curtesie, and
comfort him. To such
as he is a freind vnto,
doe all the seruice and
fauour you can; yea e-
uen vnto such as
know it, and perad-
uenture set forward
his

his euill conceipts. To be breife, auoyd all occasion of breach with him, and if there must needs be a breach, let it be scene, that your Lordship doth it of necessity and iustice, and that the fault and default is in him.

With such like Persons and euery body else, though it be your open enemy, keepe
good

good intelligence al-
wayes when there is
any matter in hand
touching the seruice
of the King, or of the
Prince: and for the ser-
uice of his Maiesty, or
of his Excellencie, lay
downe all priuate pas-
sion or rancour; and
in case such a Person
either for want of
knowledge, or of pow-
er, or for any other
cause

cause whatsoeuer should
runne into danger to
commit some error,
to the preiudice of the
King, or the Prince;
your Lordship may
not suffer the error to
be committed by any
meanes, although your
Aduersarie thereby
might fall into the dis-
pleasure of his M^{tie} or
of his Excellency; but
lend your hand vnto it,
although

although it were a
common danger.

Diffimulation is necessary for euery man, specially in Armes and in Courts; yet is not euery Diffimulation good and honourable; but that onely which tendeth to a good and honest end, and which with the obseruations of due circumstances, denieth
not

not the truth nor goeth against that which is right: Such kind of Dissimulation is a part and kind of prudence and consisteth for the most part in silence or holding your peace, and that for these causes following:

Videlicet, not to publish that which another man hath committed to our trust, not
to

to bring any thing to
light, vpon knowledg
whereof some scan-
dall may ensue; not to
discouer any design-
ment, which being dis-
couered should not at-
taine to his purpose;
not to let others see
that wee know the de-
fects of other men, or
any euill deeds of o-
thers. For men of euill
imperfections & guil-
ty

ty of any defaults,
when they are knowne
to be such Persons, doe
commonly hate them
that knowe them to
be so; Not to make
knowne that we know
the thoughts of other
men; or the hard con-
ceipts which other
men haue against vs,
or against such as wee
loue; or the good af-
fection which other
men

men beare towards
those which are our e-
nimies; Not to giue any
notice that wee know
an offence committed
against vs, or that wee
doe make so great ac-
compt of it; nor to put
our selues in any
necessity, danger, or
destruction by con-
tending to answer,
when neither the mat-
ter, nor the Person, nor

E

the

the Place, nor the time
doth require it.

Lastly not to bring
any hurt or shame vp-
on our selues or o-
thers, but to the bene-
fit and honour of our
selues and others.

In all these causes to
dissemble with silence
is thought to be good,
and is not reprove-
able: And although it
seemeth to be a very
hard

hard matter to deale
thus with our friends
in not telling them
such things, as being
told them would doe
them pleasure and ser-
uice ; yet in the cases
presupposed , reason
would that the greater
respect should not be
neglected , and so we
doe our selues the
more wrong.

But sometimes it

E 2 falleth

falleth out, that wee
must also dissemble
with speech: and that
falleth out, when wee
are driven of necessity
to answer: And if a man
demande of vs whe-
ther a matter be so, or
not so; and what is
purposed or concei-
ued, It is not fit to dis-
semble with silence,
but we must dissemble
with answer; and this
dissimu.

diffimulatio requireth
more Art . For in
such cases speech can-
not be avoided , and
we are commonly as
desirous to keepe our
selues from danger in
telling a lie , as from
danger in telling a
truth;

Some there are, that
in such a case doe vse to
dissemble by cutting
of their speech, and lea-

E 3 ping

ping into another matter; but this doth not alwayes sort to good effect, or at least will not serue the turne.

Others there are, which answer they cannot tell; and this is a fault, because they denie the truth, and say that which is not; And therefore the answer must be like to the retreat, which is both
with-

without flying, and also without fighting, goods and persons saved;

In making answer three things are wont to be obserued. first not to deny the truth, secondly not to tell that which wee should not; thirdly not to leaue the mind of him that maketh the demande, in the same

E 4 terms

termes, wherein we found him. And the answer is so much the more commendable, if it be restrained within these limits;

Although sometimes it is also lawfull to note the demander for his impertinent demands; which may be done either covertly or openly, according to the degrees of the
Persons

persons, and the qualities of the circumstances.

There is a dissimulation likewise permitted by exterior shews and by deeds; and that is, when for the reasons and ends aforesaid, we abstaine from shewing either gladnesse, or sorrow, or hope, or feare, or any other affection that is in vs;

E 5

and

and also from making
men to thinke that we
doe see those things
which we doe see, &
perceiue those things
which we doe perceiue,
and finally that wee
doe know, deale in,
and desire, that which
indeed we doe know,
deale in and desire.

And be it knowne
vnto your Lordship
that in the whole life
of

of man, and all his actions and businesse, dissimulation is no lesse profitable then Counter-poysons; and true preseruatiues are in Phisicke: for euen as things doe preserue and keep vs from poyson, and many other euills; so doth dissimulation saue vs from many deceipts, and errors, and from infinite other

other hurtfull things:

You must know also, that dissimulation being not well vsed, doth discouer your selfe, & bringeth forth an effect quite cōtrary to your meaning, and the present businesse: And therefore your Lordship must take heed, that when you keep silence with your tongue, you doe not
speak

speake by the motions
of your countenance,
nor by other gestures
of your body.

Secondly, that when
you dissemble by spea-
king, you doe not dis-
couer your selfe by
such meanes touching
the matter you should
leaue in doubt; And
lastly, that if you dis-
semble by action or
outward appearance,
you

you doe it covertly and with great warinesse, and that you doe not runne into any extremity.

But for as much as in matters which we handle, Fortune hath a great stroke, and in warre especially hath her principall dominion, your Lordship must watch opportunity, which indeed is the

the matter and conueniency of your actions, & maketh those things possible, which before could not be brought to passe, & those things easie, which before were hard, and those things safe, which before were dangerous, and those things good and profitable, which before were hurtfull & naught. And therefore

fore keepe these' things
in your mind alwaies,
that you entertaine oc-
casion and opportuni-
ty, and waite for them,
and not prevent them,
And doe not as others
doe who being impa-
tient in their desires,
doe, snatch before their
time, and being desi-
rous to prevent oppor-
tunity, doe venture
their evill fortune and
over-

overthrow themselves.

And in case opportunity not offering it selfe, your Lordship be disposed to seeke it, then you must seeke it wisely, and with good meanes, because such opportunities as are forced, and as it were begged, are for the most part neither happy nor commodious,
But if opportunity be offered

offered, your Lordship must take knowledge of it. And because it is a hard matter to know it, for that it is a hard thing which is not seene, and hath no shape when it doth come, it is comprehended by your mind, if you marke all accidents, and be attentiuē to the end.

And for as much as
all

all occasions that are offered are not alwaies to purpose; your Lordship must vse great iudgment, which will measure and compare things together, and will discern and, determine vpon the conueniency there of: vse all your iudgment herein, and take hold of opportunity, & be alwaies ready to take

take hold of it. For fortune commeth and goeth according to the motions of time, and that offer which is made now, (if it be not accepted of vs) a little while after it will proue nothing.

In the execution of any thing, your Lordship must be, both considerate, and also hardie: for he that feareth

reth, performeth lesse;
and he that vseth no
consideration, perfor-
meth more then is
conuenient; which is
the originall of all
danger:

In execution
two things among
others are especially
reproued; one is, to
execute vnperfectly
by not bringing your
action to end, and then
you

you shall not with profit finish the opportunity you tooke hold of; The other is, that oftentimes an occasion well taken and well executed engendereth another occasion which is better; And he that either knoweth not this second, or hath no iudgment of it, or taketh no hold of it, defraudeth the publicke

like interest of a good
seruice, and himselfe
of great glory.

The last and cheifest
Aduertisement, which
I haue to giue your
Lordship, is this; That
when you shall come
to any townes, or coun-
tries, either of friends
or enemies, where
Armes and violence
shall haue supreme au-
thority, for the reue-
rence

rence of God take care that your people abstaine from Churches and Monasteries; that they haue great respect to Ecclesiasticall Persons; and that they lay no hands vpon sacred things. In all wars it must needs be a great fault not to doe so; much more in this, wherein the cause of religion is handled,
and

and the lustice of the
Catholique King. And
this to doe besecmeth
you farre more then a-
ny other, because you
are a subject of the Ho-
ly Church, and of an
house that hath many
Cardinalls and Pre-
lates; and because you
haue not only deser-
ued well of the See A-
postolique, but also
you haue receiued and

F

ac-

acknowledged many
benefits and honours
for the same.

*The Lord God blesse
you, and grant vnto you
so much of his grace, as
you shall feare and honour
him, and shew it in your
Actions. Amen*

ERRATA

Page 15. line 7. in the warre read
in that warre p.22.l.9. avoyded r.
anoyed p. 49. l. 5. keepe meane r.
keepe a meane p. 66. l. 12. breed a
great r. breed great p.80.l.5. Pope &
his fellowes r. Pope & his followers
p.93.l.1. although r. as though p.97.l.
11. destruction r. distraction,